UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION 8
1595 Wynkoop Street
DENVER, CO 80202-1129
Phone 800-227-8917
http://www.epa.gov/region08

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EPA REGION VIII
HEARING CLERK

Ref: 8ENF-W

CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Boyd Potts, Owner/Operator
B & K Mobile Home Park
1315 S. Federal Boulevard #55
Riverton, Wyoming 82501

Re: Administrative Order Violation, B&K Mobile Home Park, PWS ID # WY5600180
Docket No. SDWA-08-2010-0059

Dear Mr. Potts:

On October 20, 2010, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency issued an Amended Administrative Order (Order) ordering you, as owner and/or operator of the B&K Mobile Home Park public water system, to comply with the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), 42 U.S.C. Section 300f et seq., and its implementing regulations, the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (NPDWRs), 40 C.F.R. part 141.

Our records indicate that you are in violation of the Order. Among other things, the Order included the following requirements (summarized from paragraphs 19 and 20 on page 3 of the Order) in which you are named as Respondent and the B&K Mobile Home Park public water system was named as the System:

1. Respondent shall prepare and deliver an annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) which includes all required information, including any violations incurred during the year, to the system's customers by July 1 of each year and certify to EPA of having done so by October 1, as required by 40 C.F.R. §§ 141.153 and 154.

The 2013 CCR that Respondent submitted to the EPA does not include all required information. **You must prepare and deliver a complete 2013 CCR and mail a copy of the CCR and certification of delivery to the EPA immediately. Enclosed is a 2013 CCR for your System** which includes the mandatory language and analytical data your CCR needs to include, summarized instructions specific to your type of water system, **and the CCR delivery certification form**. Use this format for future CCRs. You may access the monitoring results submitted to the EPA in the format necessary for completing the CCR at: https://sdwisr8.epa.gov/Region8DWWPUB/default.jsp.

2. Respondent shall monitor the system's water for total coliform bacteria monthly, as required by 40 C.F.R. § 141.21. Respondent shall report analytical results to the EPA within the first ten days following the month in which Respondent received sample results, as required by 40 C.F.R. § 141.31(a).

The EPA has not received a May 2014 total coliform monitoring result. The EPA did receive total coliform monitoring results for June 2nd and 11th.

The EPA is considering additional enforcement action as a result of your non-compliance with the Order. Violating an administrative order may lead to (1) a penalty of up to $37,500 per day per violation of the Order, and/or (2) a court injunction ordering compliance.

I encourage you to contact Kathelene Brainich at 1-800-227-8917, extension 6481, or (303) 312-6481 to discuss your compliance history, the enforcement process, or if you have any questions regarding your monitoring requirements. If you are represented by an attorney who has questions, please ask the attorney to direct any legal questions to Amy Swanson, Enforcement Attorney, at 1-800-227-8917, extension 6906 or (303) 312-6906, or at the following address:

Amy Swanson, Enforcement Attorney
U.S. EPA, Region 8 (8ENF-L)
1595 Wynkoop Street
Denver, Colorado 80202-1129

We urge your prompt attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

Pardue Welch

Kimberly Pardue-Welch, Team Leader
Drinking Water Enforcement Program
Office of Enforcement, Compliance
and Environmental Justice

Enclosures

cc: WY DEQ/DOH (via email)
Tina Artemis, EPA Regional Hearing Clerk

B&K MHP 2013 CCR

This Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report or CCR) for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2013 is required to be provided to community public water system users by the Safe Drinking Water Act. It reflects the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water and provides you with information about your drinking water: where it comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies.

Do I need to take special precautions? Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from? A single well (Gains well).

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water? Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it can dissolve naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- •Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- • Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water run-off, industrial or domestic wastewater discharge, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- • Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- • Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- • Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in the water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations

establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for human health.

Additional Information for Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. B&K is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations

We failed to monitor the source water after a total coliform positive sample result in August 2013 and August 2012.

Dichloromethane was analyzed at a level above the maximum contaminant level. We are required to monitor quarterly if this occurs. We were unaware of the quarterly monitoring requirement until recently and, therefore, we did not monitor 4th quarter 2013.

I submitted a sample for analysis for radionuclides as required but the lab only analyzed the sample for Radium 226 but failed to analyze for Gross Alpha, which resulted in a failure to monitor violation. I need to take another sample and have the lab do the additional analysis to return to compliance.

Lead and Copper samples taken in 2013 were sent to lab not certified to analyze for these contaminants, therefore these samples are invalid and I need to resample during summer months.

Violations of terms of variance, exemption, or administrative or judicial order

We violated the administrative order issued to the system on October 20, 2010 by failing to monitor the source water in August 2012 and 2013 as required after a total coliform positive analytical result.

Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional □Ā□¤□Ĥ□□$□□$□□ □□□□□Ā□ ¤8 Ĥ□ 姊$□ 踦$晉 擳KKQ□oted, the data presented in this table is from of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants								
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.2	NA		2013	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.2	NA		2013	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.7	NA		2013	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Radioactive Contaminants								
Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L)	0	5	4.1	NA		2013	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
Dichloromethane (ppb)	0	5	6.8	NA		09/2013	Yes	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.11	2010*	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	3	2010*	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

*Lead and copper samples taken in 2013 are invalid as they were analyzed at a non-certified lab.

Violations and Exceedances

Dichloromethane

August 2013 monitoring result was above the maximum contaminant level (MCL), **but no violation occurs unless the average of four quarterly results are above the MCL.** I need to monitor for four quarters to determine if the running annual average is above the MCL. Some people who drink water containing dichloromethane in excess of the MCL over many years could have liver problems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Unit Descriptions	
Term	**Definition**
Ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
Ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
pCi/L	pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	**Definition**
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

For more information please contact:

Contact Name: Boyd Potts Phone: 307-856-2510

Certification Form

CWS name: BAKMHF

PWS I.D. no: 560180

The community water system named above hereby confirms that its consumer confidence report has been distributed to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the primacy agency.

Certified by:

Name_____

Title_____

Phone #_____ Date_____

***You are not required by EPA rules to report the following information, but you may want to provide it to your state. Check all items that apply. ***

____CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery. Specify other direct delivery methods:

_____

_____

____"Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods as recommended by the primacy agency:

____posting the CCR on the Internet at www._____

____mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area, (attach zip codes used)

____advertising availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of announcement)

____publication of CCR in local newspaper (attach copy)

____posting the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)

____delivery of multiple copies to single bill addresses serving several persons such as: apartments, businesses, and large private employers

____delivery to community organizations (attach a list)

____(for systems serving at least 100,000 persons) Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible Internet site at the address: www._____

____Delivered CCR to other agencies as required by the primacy agency (attach a list)

complete, retain a copy for your files, and send the original to the EPA.

INFORMATION SHEET: CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT REQUIRED INFORMATION

All community Public Water Systems (PWS) are required to prepare an annual report on the quality of their drinking water. The following summarizes the information that *must* be included in each report. A PWS may include such additional information the PWS deems necessary for public education consistent with, and not detracting from, the purpose of the CCR.

1) Information about the water system. Name and telephone number of a person that customers can call if they have questions and any known meetings or opportunities for customers to participate in decisions that may affect the quality of water.

2) Information about the source of water. Identify the type and common name of the PWS drinking water source(s) (i.e. wells, lakes, reservoirs, etc.). For example, XYZ's water comes from both surface and ground water sources. XYZ uses surface water from the 123 River and has three wells in the ABC aquifer.

3) Definitions All reports must contain definitions of ***Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)***-The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow a margin of safety AND ***Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)***-The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

If the report contains data on contaminants that the EPA regulates using any of the following terms the CCR must include the applicable definition(s): ***Treatment Technique (TT)***-A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in the water. • ***Action Level (AL)***-The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

4) Information on Detected Contaminants subject to mandatory monitoring must be reported in a table. Any additional monitoring results which a system chooses to include in its CCR must be displayed separately.

The data must be derived from data collected to comply with EPA and State monitoring and analytical requirements during the previous calendar year. For instance, a report due on July 1, 2013 would include the data from January 1, 2002 to December 31, 2002. For contaminants that are monitored for less often than once a year, the most recent sample result and date must be included. Data older than 5 years need not be included. If data included in the tables is older than a year, the report must include a brief statement indicating that the data presented in the report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with drinking water regulations.

For total coliform: For systems that collect fewer than 40 samples per month, the report must include HIGHEST MONTHLY NUMBER of positive samples (even if there were no MCL violations). For fecal coliform: the report *must* include the total number of positive samples.

The report must indicate if any of the numbers in the "contaminants detected" table are also MCL exceedences, Treatment Technique violations, or Action Level exceedences. This can be done by using a heavier font type or placing an asterisk (*) next to the item.

5) Required information on specific contaminants. If a PWS detects nitrate at levels above 5 mg/l, but below the MCL, the report must include in its report an explanation about the impacts of nitrate on children using language such as: *Nitrate in drinking water at levels of 10 ppm is a health risk for infants less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice of your health care provider.*

6) Required additional information. The report ***must*** contain the following brief explanation regarding contaminants which may reasonably be expected to be found in drinking water, including bottled water.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The report must also contain language similar to paragraphs below.
The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it can dissolve naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- *Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.*
- *Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water run-off, industrial or domestic wastewater discharge, oil and gas production, mining or farming.*
- *Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.*
- *Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.*
- *Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.*

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in the water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for human health.

7) Required information on health effects. All CCRs ***must*** prominently display the following language:
Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as person with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Every CCR also ***must*** include the following short informational statement about lead in drinking water and its effects on children. *If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using the water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater.lead.*

8) Violations. The report must contain a clear and readily understandable explanation about any violations of the National Public Drinking Water Regulations that occurred over the past year, any potential adverse health effects, and the steps the system has taken to correct the violation. Reportable violations include• All MCL exceedences, Treatment Technique violations and Action level exceedences; All Failure to Monitor/Report (FTM) violations; All failures of lead and copper control requirements; Any violation of recording keeping requirements; Any violation of a variance, exemption, or administrative or judicial order.